EXHIBIT 11



Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Case 3:07-cv-02638-JSW



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name Webster alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

Merriam-Webster. is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1999 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Philippines Copyright 1999 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9 (indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover, unindexed).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36

1998

423---dc21

CIP

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Tenth Edition principal copyright 1993

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

23242526WC99

definable • degenerate

Case 3:07-cv-02638-JSW

n (1913) 1: an often unconscious mental pro-at makes possible compromise solutions to per-defensive reaction by an organism >-sa-bol/ adj (14c): capable of being defended Jen(t)-sa-bi-la-tō, dō-\ n — de-fen-si-bly \-blg

i-siv, 'dē-\ adj (14e) 1: serving to defend of the to resisting or preventing aggression or attact attempt to keep an opponent from scoring in a valuable in defensive play (a ~ card in bridge) in opponent from being the highest bidder (adv — de-fen-sive-ness n a defensive position — on the defensive in of being prepared for an expected aggression or

ferred; de-fer-ring [ME deferren, differren, p. erre to postpone, be different — more at DIFFLI LAY 2: to postpone induction of (a person) into ferrer n

ferrer n is suspende discount of the state o

syn see YIELD

n(1)s, 'def-rən(1)s\ n (1660): respect and estem
elder; also: affected or ingratiating regard for
n see HONOR — in deference to: in consider-

t. 'def-rant\ adi [back-formation fr. deference]

)s, dē-\ n (15c) 1: the act or an instance of dej-disposition to resist: willingness to contend or of: contrary to: DESPITE F défant, fr. OF, prp. of defier to defy] (ca. 1837) LD— de-fi-ant-ly adv lē-fi-bra-lā-tar\ n (1952): an electronic devia ric shock to restore the rhythm of a fibrillating late \-,lāt\ w — de-fi-bril-la-tion \-,fi-bra-lā-

'fi-brə-,nāt, -'fi-\ vr -at-ed; -at-ing (1845) : to blood) — de-fi-brin-ation \((,) dē-,fi-brə-'nā-sha.

hon-set n. pl-cies (1634) 1: the quality or state AADEQUACY 2: an amount that is lacking or inades a : a shortage of substances necessary to 2b(1)

2b(1)
1 (1912): a disease (as scurvy) caused by a lack of tents and esp. a vitamin or mineral ant adj [1. deficient. deficiens, prp. of deficere to at DEFECT] (1581)
1: lacking in some necessay in judgment)
2: not up to a normal standard ECTIVE (~ strength) — de-fi-cient-ly adv one that is deficient (a mental ~)

Brit also di-fis-st or 'dō-fo-sst\ n [F déficit, fr. 1]
3d sing. pres. indic. of deficere] (1782)
1 a (1)
nt or quality (a ~ in rainfall) (2): a lack or imional capacity (cognitive ~s) (a hearing ~) index or uns to overcome a 2-1 ~) 2 a: a: over revenue b: a loss in business operations (1938): the spending of public funds raised by in by taxation

(1938): the spending of public funds raised by in by taxation (1585): one that defies d, Jád\ w -lad-ed; -lad-ing [prob. fr. de-+] (1585): one that defies d, Jád\ w -lad-ed; -lad-ing [prob. fr. de-+] (1828): to arrange (fortifications) so as to propose to the defiled end of defoulen to trample, defile, fr. OF defouler to maler to trample, ite, to full — more at FULL] (140) or impure: as a: to corrupt the purity or perfectionary in the defile defile defile defile defile of the countryside defiled by billboards\ b: to violate 1000 of the defile defile

5-111\ n [F défilé, fr. pp. of défiler] (1685) : a nat

: -,fil\ vi **de-filed; de-fil-ing [F** défiler, fr. dé- de-† olumn — more at FILE] (1705) : to march off in I

definable (di Ti-no-bo) adj (ca. 1660) I ; able to be defined 2 ; able to be specified to have a particular function or operation (~ sable to be specified to have a particular function or operation (~ sable to be specified) defined; defining [ME, ii. MF & L/MF definer, define to limit; cadd fr. finit boundary, end] with the same of the sable of the sable of identity the essential qualities or meaning of (whatever so us a human) b: to discover and set forth the meaning defined property lines) b: to make distinct, clear, or detailed esp, in outling (the issues aren't too well defined) 3: CHARCATE (rigidly gould one yourself by the choices you make Denison Univ. Bull.) over 10 make a definition de-fine-ment in ment in de-fine-ment.

online (the issues atem? too well defined) 3: CHARACTERIZE DISTINOUSH (you ~ yourself by the choices you make —Denison Univ. Bull.)
OUS (you ~ yourself by the choices you make —Denison Univ. Bull.)

of to make a definition — define-ment! (-lin-minit) n — definendum (di-fi-ne-dim) n, pl -da \-da \[L. something to be
defined-neut-iol definiendus gerundive of definitie (list): an expresdefined-neut-iol definiendus gerundive of definitie (list): an expresdefined-neut-iol definiendus gerundive of definitie (list): an expresdefinitiens \(\frac{1}{2} \) fine-max \(\frac{1}{2} \) n of definitie (list):

I. pro of definite) (list): an expression that defines: Definition)

II. pro of definite) (list): an expression that defines: Definition)

II. pro of definite) (list): an expression that defines: Definition is definition or certain limits (set ~ standards for pupils to meet)

is having distinct or certain limits (set ~ standards for pupils to meet)

is having distinct or certain limits (set ~ standards for pupils to meet)

is the color of thing (the ~ standards for pupils to meet)

is the color of thing (the ~ standards for pupils to meet)

is the color of thing (the ~ standards for pupils to meet)

is the color of thing the standards for pupils to meet)

definite by od ~ definition ft. of the difference between the values of the definite integral n (1860): the difference between the values of the integral of a given function ft.) for an upper value b and a lower value of the integral of a given function ft.) for an upper value b and a lower value of the integral n (1860): the difference between the values of the integral of a given function ft.) for an upper value b and a lower value of the integral n (1860): the diffinition. ft. MF definition ft.

I definition: definition ft. definition ft.

I definition: definition ft. definition ft.

I definition definition ft. definition ft.

I definition definition ft.

I definition definition ft.

I definition definition ft.

I definition definition ft.

I definition

signal definitive host n (1901): the host in which the sexual reproduction of a parasite takes place — compare interMEDIATE HOST i definitize \'de-fo-no-tiz, di-fi-\ vi -tized; -tiz-ing (1876): to make definite.

definitude \di-fi-no-,tud, -,tyild\ n [irreg: fr. definite] (1836): PRECI-

definite de di-fi-no-, tiid, -tyiid\ n firreg: fr. definite] (1836): PRECISION DEFINITENESS

defi-lagratte \(^1\) defi-lagrat\\ nb \(^1\) gratied\; -grat-ing [L deflagratus\), pp. of defilagrate to burn down, fr. de \(^1\) flagrate to burn \(^1\) more at BLACK |

10 burn rapidly with intense fieat and sparks being given off \(^1\) defilagration \(^1\) defilagratio

able \-"Ilck-to-bol\" adj — de-flec-tive \-\tiv\ adj — de-flec-tor\-\tar\" n

de-flec-tion \di-flek-shon\" de\-\ n (1605) 1: a turning aside or off
course: DEVIATION 2: the departure of an indicator or pointer from
the zero reading on the scale of an instrument
de-flexed \dis-flekst, di. \dis-flet\ n instrument
de-flexed \dis-flekst, di. \dis-flet\ n instrument
de-flexed \dis-flekst, di. \dis-flet\ n [Ilc defloracion, fr. MF &
LL; MF defloracion, fr. LE defloration; de-floracion, fr. MF &
LL; MF defloracion, fr. LE defloration; de-floracion, fr. MF &
LL; MF defloracion, fr. LE defloration; de-floracion, fr. MF or
leftoweer \(\), de-\flat\(\frac{1}{2}\) au(-3)r\" \(\frac{1}{2}\) ME deflouren, fr. MF or LL; OF desflorer, fr. LL defloracion; fr. L de-\flor-flor\(\frac{1}{2}\) florer, flor flower — more at BLOW]
(14c) 1: to deprive of virginity 2: to take away the prime beauty of
-de-flower-er n
de-fog \(\), de-\flog\(\frac{1}{2}\) de-\flog\(\frac{1}{2}\

desforestation \(\) (\) design - \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ shon, } \) - \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ n} \cdot \((1874) \) : the action or process of clearing of forests; \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ shon, } \) - \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ n} \cdot \((1874) \) : the action or process of clearing of forests; \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ show, } \) - \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ n} \cdot \) to desform \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ chormate} \) is \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ firs} \) \(\text{ v} \) desform \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ chormate} \) is \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ firs} \) \(\text{ v} \) is \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ chormate} \) is \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ firs} \) \(\text{ v} \) is \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ chormate} \) is \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ firs} \) \(\text{ v} \) is to become misshapen of thinged in shape \(-\text{ deformate} \) is \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ shape of by stress} \) \(\text{ v} \) is to become misshapen or changed in shape \(-\text{ deformate} \) may \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ shape of shape of shape of shape through stress, injury; or some accident of growth \(\text{ this face was } \text{ deformed by hatred}, \) distributions of the most of thinge of shape through stress, injury; or some accident of growth \(\text{ this face was } \text{ deformed by hatred}, \) distributions and \(\text{ or most representation in the photograph \) (disease had \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ distribution in the photograph) (disease had \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ distribution in the photograph) (disease had \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ distribution in the photograph) (disease had \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ distribution in the photograph) (disease had \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ distribution in the photograph) (disease had \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ distribution in the photograph) (disease had \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ distribution in the photograph) (disease had \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ distribution in the photograph) (disease had \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ distribution in the photograph) (disease had \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ distribution in the photograph) (disease had \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ distribution in the photogra

def(t), nos\ n -funct \di-Tonkt, dō\ adj [L defunctus, fr. pp. of defungi to finish, i.e., fr. de- + fungi to perform — more at FUNCTION] (1599): no longer ving, existing, or functioning (the committee is now \times die, fr. de

living, culsting, or functioning (the committee is now \(\)) with see DEAD.

defund \(\) (de fond \(\) (1948): to withdraw funding from defuse \(\) (de fond \(\) (1943) \). It is remove the fuse from (as a mine or bomb) \(2 \): to make less harmful, potent, or tense \(\) the crisis \(\). Ide \(\) fide \(\) is de \(\) if \(\) if

de Gauli-sam (di-go-glezm, -go-\n 17-57: overtisses (ca. 1940)
de gauss (() de gaus) w [de-+ gauss, after Karl F. Gauss] (ca. 1940)
to remove or neutralize the magnetic field of (~ a ship) (~ a magnetic tape) — de-gauss-er n
de-gen-er-a-cy (di-)en-r-sē, -je-no, dē-\ n, pl-ctes (1664). 1; the
state of being degenerate 2; the process of becoming degenerate 3; sexual perversion 4; the coding of an amino acid by more than one

sexual perversion 4: the coding of an amino acid by more than one codon.

degenerate (di jen-rat, -je-na-, de) adj [ME degenerat, fr. L. degenerates pp. of degenerate to degenerate it, de- jener, genus race, kind — more at Kin] (150. 1. a.; having declined (as in nature, character, structure, or function) from an ancestral or former state be having sunk to a condition below that which is normal to a type; esp having sunk to a lower and usu, corrupt and viccous, state, s.; DE-GRADED 2. 2: being mathematically simpler (as by having a factor, or constant equal to zero) than the typical case (a hyperbola). 3: characterized by atoms stripped of their electrons and by very; great density 'matter), also: consisting of degenerate matter (a fr. star) 4: having two, or more states or subdivisions (~ energy level) : having more than one codon representing an amino acid, also: being such a codon . sym see vicious — de-gen-er-ate-ly adv — de-gen-er-ate-ly de-gen-er-ate-ly (di-je-na-rat, de-) vi (1545) 1: to pass from a higher

ationess, n
2de-gener-ate \(\text{di-'je-n>-, rāt}\), dē\\ vi (1545) 1: to pass from a higher
to a lower type or condition: DETERIORATE 2: to sink into a low intellectual or moral state. 3: to decline in quality (the poetry gradually
-sinto, jingles) 14: to decline from a condition or from the standards
of a species, race, or breed 5: to evolve or develop into a less autono-

\ɔ\ abut '\^ kitten, F table \or\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop, ma \y' yet \zh\ vision \a, k, ", ce, ce, ue, ue, ve, see Guide to Pronunciation